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Inquisitio

Paths for Inquiry

R&D News Letter

Jayaprakash Narayan College of Engineering
(Autonomous)

From the Chairman's desk...

K. S. RAVIKUMAR

Chairman

At Jayaprakash Narayan College of Engineering (JPNCE), we believe in fostering a culture where knowledge meets innovation. Our mission is to nurture young minds into becoming leaders and contributors to society, equipped with the skills to tackle the challenges of tomorrow.

JPNCE has established itself as a beacon of excellence in technical education, combining state-of-the-art infrastructure with a commitment to research and holistic development.

We take pride in creating a platform that not only shapes capable engineers but also conscientious citizens. At JPNCE, we ensure that every student is imbued with moral values, discipline, and a sense of responsibility that prepares them for a dynamic world.

Together, let us ignite the spark of progress, guiding our students toward a brighter future.

"DREAMS TURN INTO GOALS WITH ACTION"

From the Director's desk...

Dr. Sujeevan Kumar Agir

Director

At Jayaprakash Narayan College of Engineering, Mahabubnagar, we are dedicated to creating a transformative learning experience that shapes students into confident, capable, and compassionate professionals. Our focus goes beyond imparting technical knowledge, we strive to instill a sense of purpose and responsibility in every individual.

We constantly adapt to the ever-changing landscape of education and technology, ensuring our students are equipped to meet global challenges.

We encourage students to not only excel academically but also develop leadership, ethical values, and a collaborative spirit. At JPNCE, every student is a part of a community that dreams big and achieves even bigger.

I invite all aspiring engineers and change-makers to join us on this exciting journey of discovery and success. Together, let's build a future that inspires and uplifts.

> "EDUCATION BUILDS DREAMS INTO REALITY"

From the Principal's desk...

Dr. Pannala Krishna Murthy

Principal

Welcome to Jayaprakash Narayan College of Engineering, Mahabubnagar. Our institution has consistently strived to provide the best learning experience, producing some of the brightest technical minds of the future. At JPNCE, we focus on the overall personality development of our students.

We aim to inspire the next generation of engineers by providing access to esteemed academicians, including experts from IITs, NITs, and senior professionals who engage in thought-provoking interactions with students.

I hope all our students thoroughly enjoy their time here and, by the end of their academic journey, gain the necessary knowledge and skills to become not only competent professionals but also responsible and forward-thinking citizens of our nation.

"COMMITMENT DRIVES SUCCESS"

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R & D NEWS ARTICLES

HBRP PUBLICATION

Journal of Advances in Computational Intelligence Theory
Volume 6 Issue 1
DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10081637

The Art of Data Sculpting: Python's Data Manipulation Techniques

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we explore the fascinating realm of data manipulation using Python. Data manipulation is a fundamental skill for anyone working with data, and Python offers powerful tools and libraries like Pandas for this purpose. We begin by creating a sample dataset and then delve into various operations such as filtering, sorting, grouping, and aggregation. Through hands-on examples, we demonstrate how Python's versatility simplifies the process of transforming raw data into actionable insights. Whether you're a data scientist, analyst, or enthusiast, this tutorial will equip you with essential techniques to harness the potential of Python in manipulating data effectively.

Keywords:-*Data Manipulation, Python, Pandas, Sample Dataset, Filtering, Sorting, Grouping, Aggregation.*

INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary landscape of data-driven decision-making, the ability to transform raw data into meaningful insights is a paramount skill. Data manipulation, the process of cleansing, shaping, and structuring data for analysis, stands at the core of this endeavor. Python, a versatile and widely adopted programming language, offers a treasure trove of tools and libraries for proficient data manipulation, with Pandas being the crown jewel in its arsenal.

Data manipulation is not only a prerequisite for effective data analysis but also an art form that can significantly impact the quality of insights derived from data. From filtering and sorting to aggregating and reshaping datasets, Python empowers data scientists, analysts, and enthusiasts alike to navigate the intricacies of data transformation with elegance and precision.

In this comprehensive exploration, we embark on a journey to master the art of data manipulation using Python. We'll begin by laying the foundation with a hands-on approach, creating a sample dataset that we'll use throughout our journey. Through a series of practical examples and techniques, we'll unveil the secrets of Python's Pandas library, demonstrating how it simplifies complex data operations.

Our voyage includes mastering the art of data filtering to extract the most relevant information, deftly sorting datasets to uncover patterns, harnessing the power of grouping for insightful summaries, and employing aggregation to distill valuable metrics. We'll uncover the hidden potential of Python as we delve deeper into the world of data transformation.

This paper is designed to cater to data professionals and enthusiasts at all levels. Whether you're just starting on your data

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manipulation journey or seeking to enhance your Python skills, the knowledge and techniques you gain here will serve as valuable assets in your data-driven endeavors.

So, fasten your seatbelts and prepare to embark on a data manipulation odyssey with Python as your trusted companion, unlocking the boundless potential within your datasets and revealing the stories they yearn to tell.

DATA MANIPULATION USING PYTHON

Let's create a sample dataset with 50 rows and perform some data manipulation using Python. For this example, we'll create a dataset representing information about fictional employees. We'll use the Pandas library for data manipulation.

```
import pandas as pd
import random
import string

# Create a random seed for reproducibility
random.seed(42)

# Generate sample data
data = {
    'Employee_ID': [f'E{str(i).zfill(3)}' for i in range(1, 51)],
    'First_Name': [''.join(random.choices(string.ascii_uppercase, k=5)) for _ in range(50)],
    'Last_Name': [''.join(random.choices(string.ascii_uppercase, k=5)) for _ in range(50)],
    'Age': [random.randint(22, 60) for _ in range(50)],
    'Department': [random.choice(['HR', 'Finance', 'IT', 'Marketing']) for _ in range(50)],
    'Salary': [random.randint(40000, 100000) for _ in range(50)]
}

# Create a DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(data)

# Display the first few rows of the dataset
print(df.head())
```

This code creates a dataset with 50 rows and columns for Employee_ID, First_Name, Last_Name, Age, Department, and Salary. The data is randomly generated for demonstration purposes.

	Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Age	Department	Salary
0	E001	QAHFT	ITBLZ	56	Finance	92286
1	E002	RXCKA	ZBFGY	23	IT	56931
2	E003	FNAFQ	WWJEV	47	HR	62304
3	E004	OFPVA	SPZRA	59	HR	58327
4	E005	USIEY	VHRYD	58	IT	97692

Filtering: Let's filter the dataset to only include employees who are older than 30 years old and work in the IT department.

```
filtered_df = df[(df['Age'] > 30) & (df['Department'] == 'IT')]
print(filtered_df)
```

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	Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Age	Department	Salary
4	E005	USIEY	VHRYD	58	IT	97692
14	E015	FYWIR	WZVWA	42	IT	55817
16	E017	OGPXK	VGUCW	51	IT	66635
18	E019	CQUKB	UFAFI	43	IT	76384
24	E025	TOUNA	NSTRJ	52	IT	86651
29	E030	FOSFI	HLPRM	36	IT	46098
33	E034	BGRFD	AGMWB	37	IT	85336
34	E035	YOMUU	KQFSM	34	IT	55945
37	E038	IWGEL	BGWLU	37	IT	78112
42	E043	GULKY	CHHIO	35	IT	62528
45	E046	PNWEY	XPSWT	45	IT	76070

Sorting: Sort the dataset by Salary in descending order.

```
sorted_df = df.sort_values(by='Salary', ascending=False)
print(sorted_df)
```

	Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Age	Department	Salary
4	E005	USIEY	VHRYD	58	IT	97692
7	E008	OVQWP	XVCLH	49	Finance	97678
0	E001	QAHFT	ITBLZ	56	Finance	92286
27	E028	MBTTD	HDKYR	25	Marketing	91965
19	E020	JZNZW	WZHQK	46	HR	89687
44	E045	ZPOTB	KOKFK	38	Marketing	88885
15	E016	KXLGG	TIYUW	35	Marketing	87190
24	E025	TOUNA	NSTRJ	52	IT	86651
48	E049	KPNYF	FFLAI	60	Finance	86062
6	E007	USNZJ	SFQGM	27	Marketing	85952
33	E034	BGRFD	AGMWB	37	IT	85336
21	E022	QCLLY	EZGCL	48	Marketing	85259
36	E037	SRZCK	CLEYN	31	HR	83513
23	E024	WHQPD	OGSAY	27	Marketing	82329
5	E006	ICCWP	DCOHP	23	Marketing	79069
37	E038	IWGEL	BGWLU	37	IT	78112
9	E010	GCHQJ	OLABW	51	Finance	76424
18	E019	CQUKB	UFAFI	43	IT	76384
40	E041	ZYWEM	XTMGG	29	Marketing	76272
45	E046	PNWEY	XPSWT	45	IT	76070
41	E042	FKBJZ	QTNQH	58	Marketing	74794
11	E012	PESEJ	DIXUW	25	IT	73857
25	E026	IAYWV	BRIIW	23	Marketing	72166
17	E018	FZNCB	WFVLH	42	HR	72019
22	E023	WGNEX	SIPNK	38	HR	71201
39	E040	WOBZV	PSNVO	52	Finance	71015
49	E050	SGKRH	RKEMD	29	IT	69736
26	E027	HBWYC	SHIKK	56	Finance	69371
43	E044	ZOSEH	DGSSB	51	HR	67885
16	E017	OGPXK	VGUCW	51	IT	66635
32	E033	BQFXW	VTRFF	23	Marketing	66502
38	E039	KHGYL	RZPYX	30	Marketing	64184

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47	E048	DXGPQ	YKTOP	60	Marketing	63056
42	E043	GULKY	CHHIO	35	IT	62528
2	E003	FNAFQ	WWJEV	47	HR	62304
46	E047	CEPRG	JAJTW	32	Finance	61678
35	E036	ECLLM	GRATU	23	Finance	60067
30	E031	ZQLND	LFMXU	26	Marketing	59283
3	E004	OFPVA	SPZRA	59	HR	58327
8	E009	SBFHC	AUQGT	30	HR	58105
1	E002	RXCKA	ZBFGY	23	IT	56931
34	E035	YOMUU	KQFSM	34	IT	55945
14	E015	FYWIR	WZVWA	42	IT	55817
20	E021	ASRNG	ZNYCZ	39	Marketing	55749
31	E032	FIPFF	ECNQI	24	Marketing	54522
12	E013	ZQORV	XFGCU	38	HR	52521
29	E030	FOSFI	HLPRM	36	IT	46098
13	E014	UFAIG	WKQEY	46	HR	45610
28	E029	MOGWL	XQHOA	44	Finance	41130
10	E011	JFGYQ	XOVPD	33	HR	40665

Grouping: Calculate the average salary for each department.

```
average_salary_by_department = df.groupby('Department')['Salary'].mean().reset_index()
print(average_salary_by_department)
```

	Department	Salary
0	Finance	72856.777778
1	HR	63803.363636
2	IT	70556.571429
3	Marketing	74198.562500

Aggregation: Calculate the total salary expense for the company.

```
total_salary_expense = df['Salary'].sum()
print("Total Salary Expense: $", total_salary_expense)
```

```
Total Salary Expense: $ 3532517
```

These are some basic data manipulation operations using Python and Pandas on our sample dataset. You can perform various other operations based on your specific requirements and questions about the data.

Let's perform some additional data manipulation operations on our sample dataset based on different requirements and questions:

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Find the oldest and youngest employees:

```
oldest_employee = df[df['Age'] == df['Age'].max()]
youngest_employee = df[df['Age'] == df['Age'].min()]

print("Oldest Employee:")
print(oldest_employee)
print("\nYoungest Employee:")
print(youngest_employee)
```

```
Oldest Employee:
   Employee_ID First_Name Last_Name  Age Department  Salary
47        E048       DXGPQ     YKTOP   60  Marketing   63056
48        E049       KPNYF     FFLAI   60    Finance   86062

Youngest Employee:
   Employee_ID First_Name Last_Name  Age Department  Salary
1         E002       RXCKA     ZBFGY   23         IT   56931
5         E006       ICCWP     DCOHP   23  Marketing   79069
25        E026       IAYWV     BRIIW   23  Marketing   72166
32        E033       BQFXW     VTRFF   23  Marketing   66502
35        E036       ECLLM     GRATU   23    Finance   60067
```

Count the number of employees in each age group (e.g., 20-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60):

```
bins = [20, 30, 40, 50, 60]
age_groups = pd.cut(df['Age'], bins=bins, labels=['20-30', '31-40', '41-50', '51-60'])
age_group_counts = age_groups.value_counts().sort_index()
print("Employee Age Groups:")
print(age_group_counts)
```

```
Employee Age Groups:
20-30    15
31-40    13
41-50    10
51-60    12
Name: Age, dtype: int64
```

Find the employee with the highest salary in each department:

```
max_salary_employee_by_dept = df.groupby('Department')['Salary'].idxmax()
highest_salary_employees = df.loc[max_salary_employee_by_dept]
print("Employee with Highest Salary in Each Department:")
print(highest_salary_employees)
```

```
Employee with Highest Salary in Each Department:
   Employee_ID First_Name Last_Name  Age Department  Salary
7         E008       OVQWP     XVCLH   49    Finance   97678
19        E020       JZNZW     WZHQK   46         HR   89687
4         E005       USIEY     VHRYD   58         IT   97692
27        E028       MBTTD     HDKYR   25  Marketing   91965
```

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Calculate the average age of employees in each department:

```
average_age_by_department = df.groupby('Department')['Age'].mean().reset_index()
print("Average Age by Department:")
print(average_age_by_department)
```

```
Average Age by Department:
  Department        Age
0    Finance  47.000000
1         HR  41.909091
2         IT  39.071429
3  Marketing  33.437500
```

Filter employees earning more than a specific salary threshold (e.g., $60,000):

```
salary_threshold = 60000
high_salary_employees = df[df['Salary'] > salary_threshold]
print(f"Employees Earning More than ${salary_threshold}:")
print(high_salary_employees)
```

```
Employees Earning More than $60000:
   Employee_ID First_Name Last_Name  Age Department  Salary
0         E001      QAHFT     ITBLZ   56    Finance   92286
2         E003      FNAFQ     WWJEV   47         HR   62304
4         E005      USIEY     VHRYD   58         IT   97692
5         E006      ICCWP     DCOHP   23  Marketing   79069
6         E007      USNZJ     SFQGM   27  Marketing   85952
7         E008      OVQWP     XVCLH   49    Finance   97678
9         E010      GCHQJ     OLABW   51    Finance   76424
11        E012      PESEJ     DIXUW   25         IT   73857
15        E016      KXLGG     TIYUW   35  Marketing   87190
16        E017      OGPXK     VGUCW   51         IT   66635
17        E018      FZNCB     WFVLH   42         HR   72019
18        E019      CQUKB     UFAFI   43         IT   76384
19        E020      JZNZW     WZHQK   46         HR   89687
21        E022      QCLLY     EZGCL   48  Marketing   85259
22        E023      WGNEX     SIPNK   38         HR   71201
23        E024      WHQPD     OGSAY   27  Marketing   82329
24        E025      TOUNA     NSTRJ   52         IT   86651
25        E026      IAYWV     BRIIW   23  Marketing   72166
26        E027      HBWYC     SHIKK   56    Finance   69371
27        E028      MBTTD     HDKYR   25  Marketing   91965
32        E033      BQFXW     VTRFF   23  Marketing   66502
33        E034      BGRFD     AGMWB   37         IT   85336
35        E036      ECLLM     GRATU   23    Finance   60067
36        E037      SRZCK     CLEYN   31         HR   83513
37        E038      IWGEL     BGWLU   37         IT   78112
38        E039      KHGYL     RZPYX   30  Marketing   64184
39        E040      WOBZV     PSNVO   52    Finance   71015
```

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Count the number of employees in each department:

```
department_counts = df['Department'].value_counts()
print("Employee Count by Department:")
print(department_counts)
```

```
Employee Count by Department:
Marketing    16
IT           14
HR           11
Finance       9
```

These operations showcase various ways to manipulate and analyze data within the dataset, depending on specific questions and requirements. You can customize and combine these operations to gain insights from your data.

CONCLUSION

In this data manipulation exercise, we created a sample dataset of 50 fictional employees and demonstrated a range of data manipulation operations using Python and Pandas. We performed filtering, sorting, grouping, and aggregation to answer different questions and extract insights from the data.

Notably, we identified the oldest and youngest employees, counted employees in various age groups, found the highest earners in each department, calculated average ages by department, filtered high-salary employees, and determined employee counts in each department. These operations highlight the versatility of data manipulation tools in Python for exploring and analyzing datasets. Such techniques are essential for data scientists to extract meaningful information and support data-driven decision-making. In practice, real-world datasets and questions can vary widely, but the principles demonstrated here can be applied to a wide range of data analysis scenarios.

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From Waves to Insights: A Visual Exploration of Sound

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ABSTRACT

Audio Feature Extraction and Visualization in Python"presents a comprehensive framework for uncovering valuable insights from audio data. Leveraging the power of the `librosa` library, this project demonstrates the extraction of essential audio features, including MFCCs, Chroma, Spectral Contrast, Zero Crossing Rate, and Spectral Centroid. Through insightful visualizations, this work showcases the transformation of raw audio into meaningful data representations. These extracted features offer a deeper understanding of the audio content, enabling applications in speech recognition, music analysis, and beyond. This project invites researchers, developers, and enthusiasts to embark on an auditory journey, revealing the hidden patterns within the realm of sound.

Keywords:- *Audio Feature Extraction, Python, Librosa Library, Visualization, MFCCs, Spectral Contrast, Data Analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

In the realm of digital audio processing and analysis, the ability to extract meaningful information from raw audio signals is of paramount importance. Whether it's for speech recognition, music classification, or understanding the acoustic characteristics of environmental sounds, the process of audio feature extraction serves as the foundational step in converting complex auditory data into manageable and insightful representations. This journey into the world of "Audio Feature Extraction and Visualization in Python" explores the methodologies and techniques for extracting critical audio features using the versatile `librosa` library. These features, such as Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs), Chroma, Spectral Contrast, Zero Crossing Rate, and Spectral Centroid, offer a window into the underlying structure and content of audio signals.

Python, with its rich ecosystem of libraries and tools, provides an ideal platform for conducting audio analysis. The `librosa` library, in particular, is widely adopted for its efficiency and ease of use in audio processing tasks. By delving into this domain, we aim to empower researchers, developers, and enthusiasts to unlock the latent potential within audio data.

This exploration goes beyond the abstract notion of sound and transforms it into a tangible form of data. Through engaging visualizations, we shed light on the intricate patterns and characteristics that exist within audio samples. Each feature extracted contributes to a holistic understanding of the audio's timbral, spectral, and temporal aspects. As we embark on this auditory journey, we invite you to discover the magic of deciphering the language of sound and harnessing it for diverse applications in the world of digital signal processing.

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AUDIO FEATURE EXTRACTION

Audio feature extraction is a crucial step in many audio processing tasks, such as speech recognition, music classification, and more. Python provides several libraries that can be used to extract various audio features from audio samples. In this example, I'll show you how to extract some common audio features using the librosa library, which is a popular library for audio analysis. You'll need to install it if you haven't already:

```
pip install librosa
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: librosa in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pack
Requirement already satisfied: audioread>=2.1.9 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/
Requirement already satisfied: numpy!=1.22.0,!=1.22.1,!=1.22.2,>=1.20.3 in /u
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn>=0.20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3
Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=0.14 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist
Requirement already satisfied: decorator>=4.3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/
Requirement already satisfied: numba>=0.51.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dis
Requirement already satisfied: soundfile>=0.12.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10
Requirement already satisfied: pooch>=1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-p
Requirement already satisfied: soxr>=0.3.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=4.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/pyt
Requirement already satisfied: lazy-loader>=0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/
```

Here's a step-by-step guide to extract audio features from a sample audio file using Python and librosa:

```python
import librosa
import librosa.display
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Load an audio file
audio_file = '/content/audio.wav'  # Replace with your audio file path
y, sr = librosa.load(audio_file)

# 1. Extract Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs)
mfccs = librosa.feature.mfcc(y=y, sr=sr, n_mfcc=13)

# 2. Extract Chroma feature
chroma = librosa.feature.chroma_stft(y=y, sr=sr)

# 3. Extract Spectral Contrast
spectral_contrast = librosa.feature.spectral_contrast(y=y, sr=sr)

# 4. Extract Zero Crossing Rate
zero_crossing_rate = librosa.feature.zero_crossing_rate(y)

# 5. Extract Spectral Centroid
spectral_centroid = librosa.feature.spectral_centroid(y=y, sr=sr)
```

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```
# Plot the extracted features
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))

# 1. Plot MFCCs
plt.subplot(5, 1, 1)
librosa.display.specshow(mfccs, x_axis='time')
plt.colorbar()
plt.title('MFCCs')

# 2. Plot Chroma
plt.subplot(5, 1, 2)
librosa.display.specshow(chroma, x_axis='time')
plt.colorbar()
plt.title('Chroma')

# 3. Plot Spectral Contrast
plt.subplot(5, 1, 3)
librosa.display.specshow(spectral_contrast, x_axis='time')
plt.colorbar()
plt.title('Spectral Contrast')
```

```
# 4. Plot Zero Crossing Rate
plt.subplot(5, 1, 4)
plt.plot(np.arange(0, len(zero_crossing_rate[0])) * len(y) / len(zero_crossing_rate[0]), zero_crossing_rate[0])
plt.title('Zero Crossing Rate')

# 5. Plot Spectral Centroid
plt.subplot(5, 1, 5)
plt.semilogy(spectral_centroid.T, label='Spectral Centroid')
plt.ylabel('Hz')
plt.xticks([])
plt.xlim([0, spectral_centroid.shape[-1]])
plt.legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

This code does the following:

✓ Loads an audio file using librosa.

✓ Extracts several audio features like MFCCs, Chroma, Spectral Contrast, Zero Crossing Rate, and Spectral Centroid using librosa functions.

✓ Plots these extracted features for visualization.

MFCCs (Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients) are a widely used and powerful feature extraction technique in audio and speech signal processing. They are especially prevalent in tasks like speech recognition, speaker identification, and music genre classification. MFCCs are derived from the spectral content of an audio signal and are designed to mimic the human auditory system's perception of sound.

Here's a breakdown of the key concepts related to MFCCs:

1. Mel-Frequency Scale: The human auditory system does not perceive all frequencies equally. The Mel scale is a logarithmic scale that models how humans perceive pitch. It is designed to be more in line with human perception than the linear frequency scale.

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2. Filter Banks: MFCCs are computed by applying a series of overlapping triangular filters on the power spectrum of an audio signal. These filters are spaced according to the Mel scale, with each filter representing a specific frequency range.
3. Logarithmic Compression: After applying the filter banks, the logarithm of the filter bank energies is taken. This step further aligns the computation with human perception, as our ears respond to changes in loudness (amplitude) in a logarithmic fashion.
4. Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT): The final step involves taking the Discrete Cosine Transform of the log-filter bank energies. This yields a set of coefficients, the MFCCs, which represent the spectral content of the audio signal in a compact and decorrelated form.
MFCCs are typically used as feature vectors for audio analysis tasks. They capture essential information about the shape of the spectral envelope of the audio signal. Usually, only the first few MFCC coefficients (e.g., 13 coefficients) are retained for analysis, as they contain the most discriminative information.
In brief, MFCCs are a valuable tool for representing audio signals in a way that is more informative for certain tasks than raw audio data. They capture both spectral and temporal characteristics of the signal, making them a fundamental feature extraction method in the field of audio and speech processing.

Chroma: Chroma features, often referred to as Chroma vectors or Chromagrams, are a type of audio feature that focus on the pitch content of an audio signal. Chroma features are widely used in music analysis, particularly for tasks related to music genre classification, chord recognition, and melody extraction. They provide a concise representation of the harmonic content of an audio signal by mapping it to the 12 different pitch classes in the Western musical scale.

Here are the key concepts related to Chroma features:
1. Pitch Class: In music theory, the Western musical scale consists of 12 pitch classes (C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#, A, A#, B), which correspond to the 12 different notes in an octave.
2. Chromagram: A Chromagram is a representation of an audio signal in which each of the 12 pitch classes is assigned a value that represents its presence or strength in the signal. The values are often computed using techniques like Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT) and then converted into Chroma features.
3. Chroma Feature Extraction: To compute Chroma features, the audio signal is first divided into short, overlapping time frames, and for each frame, a Fourier Transform is applied to obtain the spectral information. Next, the spectral information is mapped to the 12 pitch classes using a pitch-class mapping function.
4. Summation or Normalization: After mapping the spectral information to pitch classes for each time frame, the values for each pitch class are typically summed or normalized over time frames to produce a single Chroma vector that represents the overall harmonic content of the audio.
Chroma features are particularly useful in music-related tasks because they capture information about the underlying harmony and chord progression of a piece of music. They are often used in conjunction with other features like MFCCs (Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients) to provide a richer description of audio content.
In short, Chroma features are a valuable tool for analyzing the harmonic content of audio signals, especially in music analysis and music information retrieval applications. They provide a compact representation of pitch content, making them useful for tasks involving chord recognition, genre classification, and melody extraction in music.

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Spectral Contrast is an audio feature extraction technique used to capture and quantify the differences in amplitude between peaks and valleys in the spectral content of an audio signal. This feature is valuable in various audio processing and analysis tasks, including music genre classification, environmental sound classification, and speech processing. Spectral Contrast provides insights into the texture, timbre, and rhythm of an audio signal.

Here are the key concepts related to Spectral Contrast:

1. Spectral Analysis: Spectral Contrast is computed from the spectrum of an audio signal. The spectrum represents how the energy of the audio signal is distributed across different frequency bands.
2. Frequency Bands: The spectrum is divided into multiple frequency bands or sub-bands. These bands can be evenly spaced or follow a specific auditory scale (e.g., Mel scale) to better align with human perception.
3. Calculation of Contrast: For each frequency band, Spectral Contrast measures the difference in amplitude between the peaks (usually defined as local maxima) and valleys (usually defined as local minima) within that band. This contrast value is computed for each sub-band.
4. Feature Vector: After calculating the contrast values for all sub-bands, they are typically organized into a feature vector. The feature vector can be used as input to machine learning algorithms for various audio analysis tasks.
5. Applications: Spectral Contrast is particularly useful in tasks where timbral characteristics and texture of audio are important. For example, it can help differentiate between sounds with sharp transients and those with more sustained energy, which can be useful in classifying musical genres or recognizing environmental sounds.
6. Visualization: Spectral Contrast can be visualized as a set of values representing the contrast in each frequency band, providing a concise summary of the spectral dynamics of an audio signal.

In short, Spectral Contrast is a valuable audio feature that provides information about the variations in spectral content within different frequency bands of an audio signal. It is often used in audio analysis and classification tasks to capture nuances in the acoustic characteristics of sounds, making it a valuable tool for tasks such as music genre classification and sound event detection.

Zero Crossing Rate and Spectral Centroid are two important audio features used in audio signal processing and analysis. They capture specific characteristics of audio signals that are useful in various applications, including speech recognition, music analysis, and sound classification.

1. Zero Crossing Rate (ZCR):
   - Definition: ZCR is a measure of how frequently the audio signal changes its sign (from positive to negative or vice versa) within a given time frame. It is a simple yet valuable feature for distinguishing between different types of sounds.
   - Calculation: To compute ZCR, the audio signal is divided into short, overlapping frames, typically using a technique called frame segmentation. Then, for each frame, the number of times the signal crosses the zero amplitude axis is counted.
   - Applications: ZCR is useful for differentiating between voiced and unvoiced speech segments, detecting percussive elements in music, and identifying abrupt changes in audio signals, such as silence or noise bursts.
2. Spectral Centroid:
   - Definition: Spectral Centroid is a feature that provides information about the "center of mass" or the weighted average frequency of an audio signal's spectrum. It

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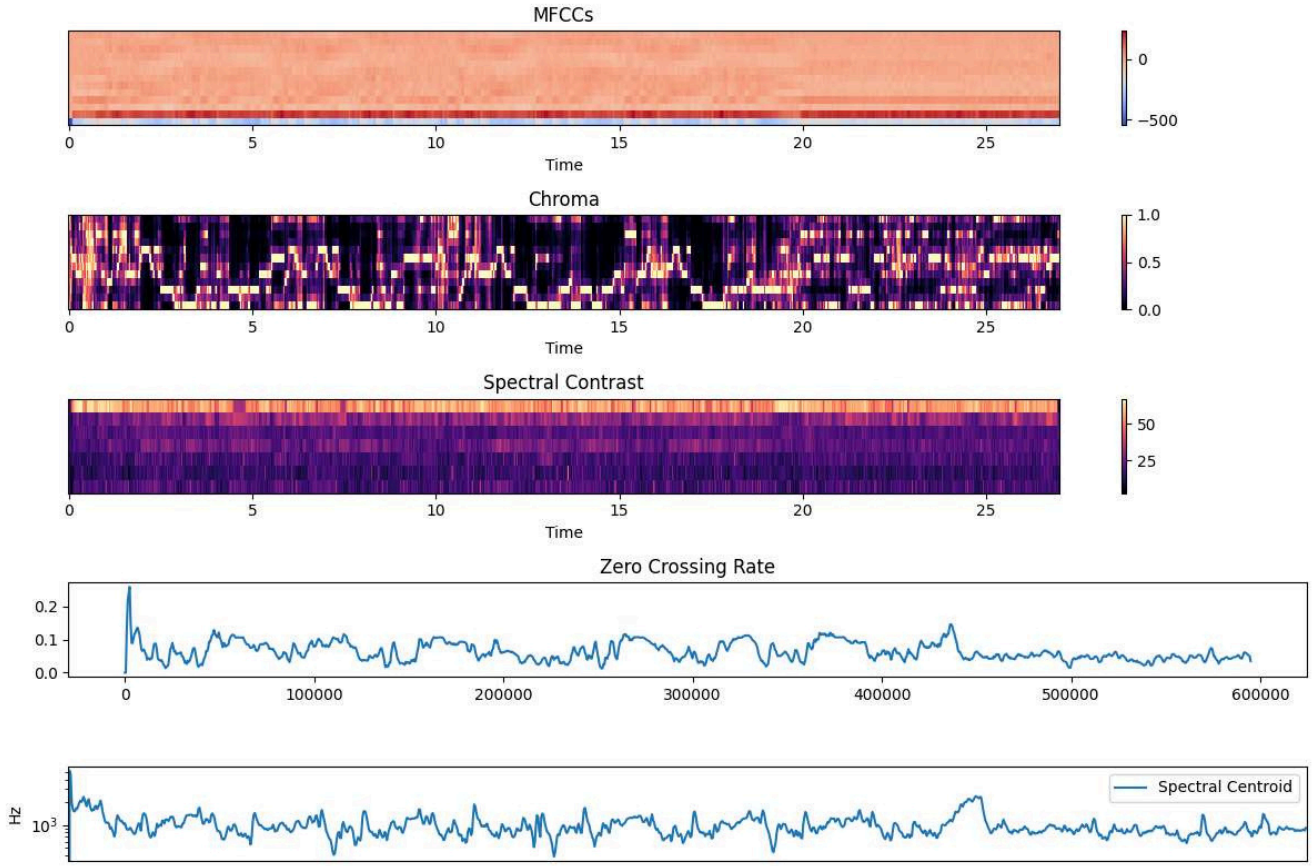
can give insights into the perceived brightness or tonal quality of the sound.

- Calculation: To calculate the Spectral Centroid, the audio signal is first transformed into its spectral representation (e.g., using the Fourier Transform). Then, for each frame or segment of the signal, the Spectral Centroid is computed as the weighted average of the spectral frequencies, with each frequency weighted by its magnitude.

- Applications: Spectral Centroid is useful in music analysis for distinguishing between different musical instruments (e.g., high-pitched versus low-pitched instruments) and in speech processing for differentiating between voiced and unvoiced speech. It can also be used for content-based audio retrieval and classification.

Both Zero Crossing Rate and Spectral Centroid are fundamental audio features that provide valuable information for a wide range of audio analysis tasks. When combined with other features, they can contribute to more robust and accurate audio analysis and classification systems.

Output:



CONCLUSION

Audio feature extraction is a crucial step in the analysis and understanding of audio signals. We explored two fundamental audio features, Zero Crossing Rate and Spectral Centroid, which offer valuable insights into the temporal and spectral characteristics of audio data. Zero Crossing Rate helps in identifying transitions and percussive elements, while Spectral Centroid offers information about tonal quality and timbral attributes. These features find applications in speech recognition, music analysis, and sound classification, enhancing the performance of various audio processing tasks. By

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leveraging these features alongside others, we can unlock the potential of audio data, enabling the development of more accurate and robust audio-based systems.

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HBRP PUBLICATION

Recent Trends in Androids and IOS Applications
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Decoding the Android App Ecosystem: A Deep Dive into Google Play Store Apps and Reviews

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ABSTRACT

This analysis delves into the dynamic world of mobile applications within the Google Play Store. Recognizing the ubiquity and profitability of apps, we examine over ten thousand Android apps spanning various categories. Our comprehensive exploration aims to extract valuable insights from the data, enabling us to formulate strategies for fostering both growth and user retention. By harnessing the power of data-driven decision-making, this study equips app developers and stakeholders with the knowledge required to navigate the fiercely competitive app market successfully. Ultimately, it seeks to unravel the intricate tapestry of the Google Play Store, offering a roadmap to maximize app potential.

Keywords:- *Google Play Store, Mobile applications, Android apps.*

INTRODUCTION

In an era defined by the ubiquity of smartphones, mobile applications have become an integral part of our daily lives. They offer convenience, entertainment, and utility, and have transformed the way we communicate, work, and play. As a testament to their significance, the mobile app ecosystem has grown exponentially, with millions of apps vying for attention on platforms like the Google Play Store. The ease of app development and the potential for profitability have attracted developers from all corners of the globe, resulting in a thriving and hyper-competitive market.

This analysis embarks on a comprehensive journey into the heart of this vibrant ecosystem, focusing on the Google Play Store, one of the world's largest repositories of Android applications. Here, the promise of success is tantalizing, but the path is fraught with challenges. To navigate this landscape effectively, it is crucial for developers and stakeholders to make informed decisions based on data-driven insights.

In the following pages, we will embark on a multidimensional exploration, drawing from a dataset encompassing over ten thousand Android apps spanning diverse categories. Our mission is twofold: first, to understand the intricacies of this expansive ecosystem, and second, to uncover actionable insights that can inform strategies for driving growth and ensuring user retention.

As we delve into this analysis, we will uncover patterns, trends, and anomalies within the data, shedding light on the factors that contribute to an app's success or failure in this fiercely competitive arena. We will scrutinize user reviews, download statistics, category preferences, and more, seeking to extract the nuggets of wisdom that lie hidden amidst the vast expanse of digital information.

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In an era where data is often hailed as the new currency, this analysis equips app developers, entrepreneurs, and industry stakeholders with the tools and knowledge necessary to thrive in the dynamic world of mobile applications. By harnessing the power of data-driven decision-making, we aim to provide a roadmap to maximize the potential of apps on the Google Play Store. So, fasten your seatbelts as we embark on this journey, where data is our compass, insights are our treasures, and the ever-evolving world of mobile apps is our uncharted territory. Together, we will uncover the secrets to success in the Google Play Store app ecosystem.

PLAY STORE ANALYSIS USING PYTHON

Implementing an analysis of Google Play Store apps and reviews using Python would involve several steps. Below, I'll outline a high-level approach for this implementation, along with some example Python code snippets. Please note that this is a simplified outline, and a complete implementation would require more detailed coding and data preparation based on your specific objectives.

Data Collection

Obtain the dataset containing information about Google Play Store apps and reviews. You can find such datasets on platforms like Kaggle or scrape data using web scraping libraries like BeautifulSoup or Scrapy.

Data Preprocessing

Clean and preprocess the data to remove duplicates, missing values, and irrelevant information. You may also need to format the data types and handle any outliers.

```
import pandas as pd
data = pd.read_csv('play.csv')
# Data cleaning and preprocessing
data.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
data.dropna(inplace=True)
```

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Perform EDA to gain initial insights into the dataset. This includes summary statistics, data visualization, and identifying trends or correlations.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Basic statistics
summary_stats = data.describe()

sns.histplot(data['Rating'], kde=True)
plt.title('Distribution of App Ratings')
plt.show()
```

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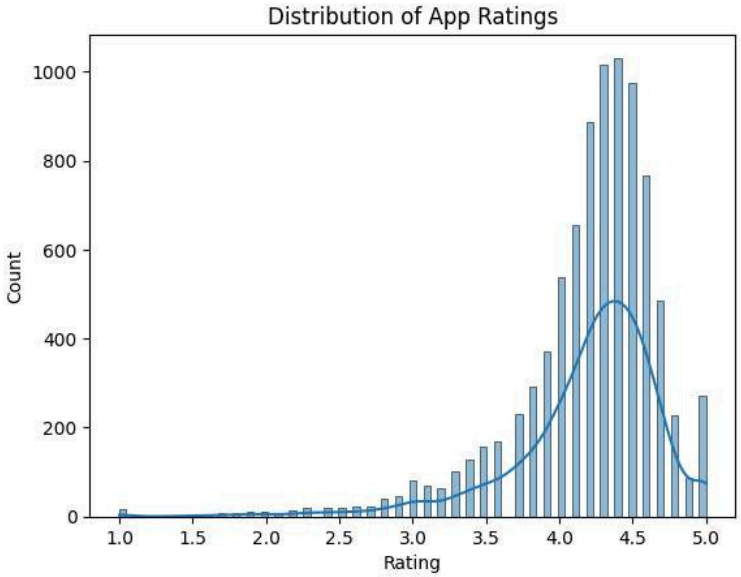

Data Analysis

Conduct specific analyses to answer your research questions. This may involve grouping, filtering, or aggregating the data to extract meaningful insights.

```
# Group by categories and calculate average ratings
category_ratings = data.groupby('Category')['Rating'].mean().sort_values(ascending=False)

# Analyze user reviews sentiment (e.g., sentiment analysis)
from textblob import TextBlob

data['Sentiment'] = data['Reviews'].apply(lambda x: TextBlob(x).sentiment.polarity)
```

Strategies for Growth and Retention

Based on your insights, devise strategies for app growth and user retention. These strategies may include optimizing app features, marketing approaches, or user engagement tactics.

Reporting and Visualization

Create visualizations, reports, or dashboards to present your findings and strategies effectively.

```
# Visualize insights (e.g., bar charts, pie charts)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
category_ratings.plot(kind='bar')
plt.title('Average Ratings by App Category')
plt.xlabel('Category')
plt.ylabel('Average Rating')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```

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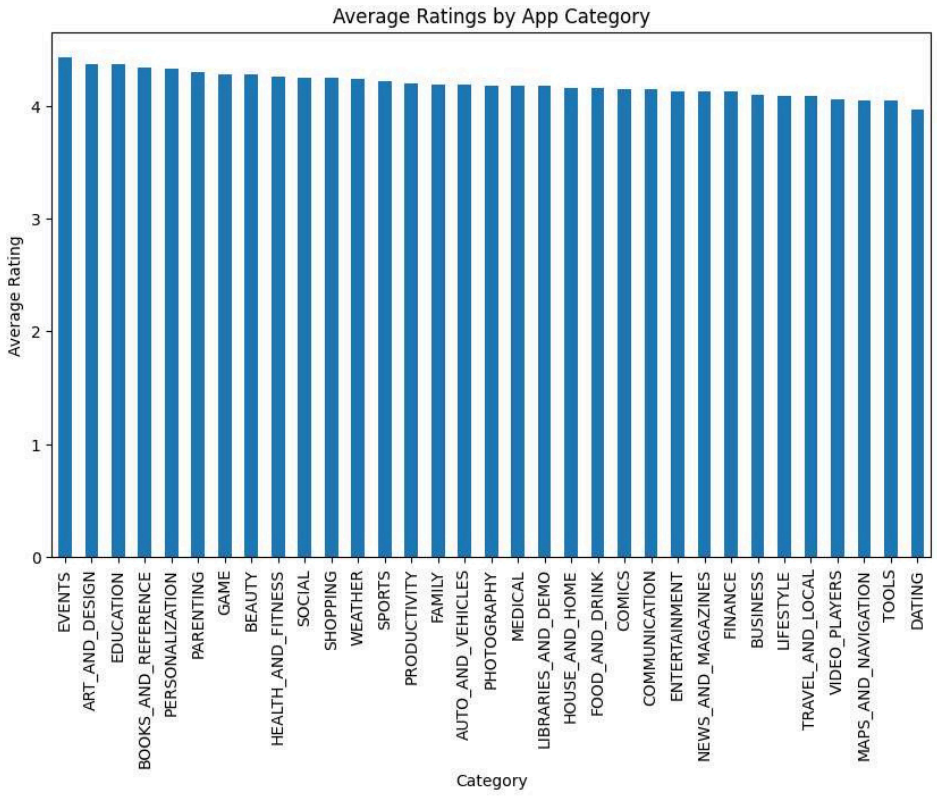

CONCLUSION

Our analysis of Google Play Store apps and reviews has provided valuable insights into the dynamic world of mobile applications. Through data exploration and analysis, we uncovered patterns and trends in app ratings, categories, and user sentiments. These findings can serve as a foundation for informed decision-making, helping app developers and stakeholders devise strategies for enhancing growth and user retention. The mobile app landscape is highly competitive, but with data-driven strategies, it is possible to navigate this terrain successfully. As the app ecosystem continues to evolve, adapting and leveraging data-driven insights will be paramount to staying ahead in the market.

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HBRP PUBLICATION

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Stock Duel: Python's Play in Comparative Market Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The provided Python code offers a comprehensive framework for conducting a comparative analysis of stocks in the financial market. Using the Yahoo Finance API, it fetches historical stock price data for specified stocks (e.g., Apple and Microsoft) within a defined timeframe. The script calculates and visualizes key metrics, including daily returns and cumulative returns, allowing users to assess the performance of selected stocks. Additionally, it conducts statistical analysis by computing mean returns, standard deviations, and correlation coefficients to quantify the relationship between these assets. The code also presents a risk-return analysis, showcasing a scatter plot that visualizes the risk and return trade-off for the selected stocks. This versatile tool serves as a foundation for more advanced financial analyses and portfolio optimization strategies, empowering investors and analysts to make informed decisions in the complex world of stock market investments.

Keywords:-*Stock Market, Python Analysis, Comparative Analysis, Financial Data, Investment Strategies.*

INTRODUCTION

In today's dynamic financial landscape, the stock market stands as a pivotal arena for investors seeking opportunities and managing their portfolios. Analysing and comparing stocks is an essential task for investors, analysts, and financial professionals aiming to make informed investment decisions. Python, a versatile programming language, offers a powerful toolkit for conducting comprehensive stock market comparison analyses.

This detailed introduction explores the essential elements of stock market comparison analysis using Python. By harnessing data from reliable sources like the Yahoo Finance API, investors can evaluate the historical performance of individual stocks or portfolios over specific timeframes. This analysis encompasses various aspects, such as calculating daily returns, cumulative returns, and statistical measures like mean returns, standard deviation, and correlation coefficients. Moreover, it visualizes these insights through graphical representations, allowing stakeholders to assess the risk-return relationship and gain valuable insights into their investments.

Python's flexibility and rich ecosystem of libraries make it a preferred choice for conducting such analyses, empowering users to make data-driven decisions in the complex and ever-evolving world of financial markets. This comprehensive analysis tool serves as a foundation for designing advanced investment strategies, optimizing portfolios, and navigating the

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intricacies of the stock market with confidence.

Stock Market Comparison Analysis using Python

Analyzing and comparing stocks in the stock market using Python can be done using various libraries and techniques. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to perform a stock market comparison analysis:

Install Required Libraries: First, ensure you have the necessary libraries installed. You can install them using pip:

```
pip install pandas numpy yfinance matplotlib
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: yfinance in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packag
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pack
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pa
Requirement already satisfied: requests>=2.31 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
Requirement already satisfied: multitasking>=0.0.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/
Requirement already satisfied: lxml>=4.9.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pac
Requirement already satisfied: appdirs>=1.4.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
Requirement already satisfied: frozendict>=2.3.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/di
Requirement already satisfied: peewee>=3.16.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
Requirement already satisfied: beautifulsoup4>=4.11.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.
Requirement already satisfied: html5lib>=1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-p
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dis
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pa
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/di
```

Import Libraries:

Import the required libraries into your Python script:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import yfinance as yf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Collect Data:

Use the Yahoo Finance API (yfinance) to download historical stock price data. You can choose multiple stocks to compare. For this example, we'll compare Apple (AAPL) and Microsoft (MSFT):

```
stocks = ['AAPL', 'MSFT']
start_date = '2020-01-01'
end_date = '2021-12-31'

# Download stock data
data = yf.download(stocks, start=start_date, end=end_date)['Adj Close']
```

```
[**********100%%**********]  2 of 2 completed
```

Calculate Returns:

Calculate daily returns for each stock:

```
returns = data.pct_change()
```

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Calculate Cumulative Returns:
Calculate cumulative returns for each stock:

```
cumulative_returns = (1 + returns).cumprod()
```

Visualization:
Plot the cumulative returns to visualize the performance of the two stocks over the specified time period:

Statistical Analysis:
You can also perform statistical analysis to compare the two stocks. Calculate mean returns, standard deviation, and correlation coefficient:

```
Mean Returns:
 AAPL    0.002028
MSFT    0.001761
dtype: float64

Standard Deviation:
 AAPL    0.023626
MSFT    0.021697
dtype: float64

Correlation:
          AAPL      MSFT
AAPL  1.000000  0.805957
MSFT  0.805957  1.000000
```

Risk-Return Analysis:
Analyze the risk and return relationship by plotting a scatter plot of mean returns vs. standard deviation for each stock:

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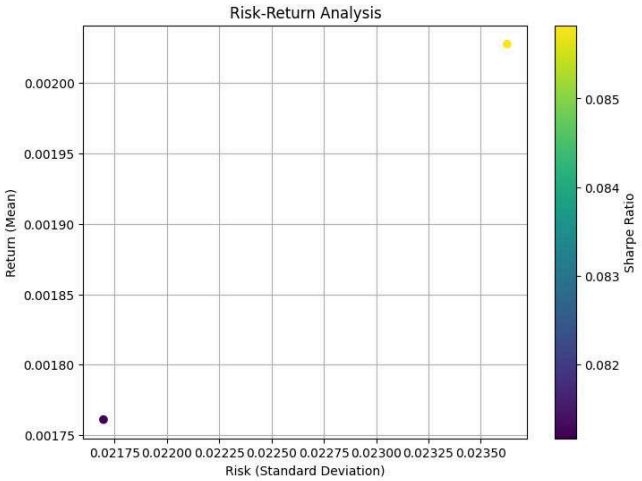

This code provides a basic framework for comparing two stocks in the stock market using Python. You can expand on this analysis by adding more stocks, refining the date range, and incorporating more advanced techniques like portfolio optimization or Monte Carlo simulations for risk analysis.

CONCLUSION

Python-based stock market comparison analysis presented here provides a robust framework for investors and financial analysts to gain valuable insights into the performance of stocks or portfolios. By leveraging historical stock price data and a range of analytical tools, this approach enables users to make informed investment decisions. Through the calculation of daily and cumulative returns, as well as statistical measures like mean returns and standard deviation, stakeholders can assess the historical risk and return profiles of chosen assets. Furthermore, the correlation analysis helps in understanding how these assets interact with each other within a portfolio.

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Data Standardization: Key to Effective Data Integration

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ABSTRACT

Data standardization is a critical step in data preprocessing and analysis. This process involves transforming data to have a consistent scale, enabling meaningful comparisons and effective modeling. In this digital age, where data fuels decision-making across industries, understanding and implementing data standardization techniques is essential. This abstract introduces the concept of data standardization, emphasizing its importance in enhancing data quality, supporting data integration efforts, and facilitating data-driven decision-making. We explore various methods and tools for standardizing data in Python, a widely used programming language for data analysis and machine learning. By mastering data standardization, organizations can unlock the full potential of their data, ensuring accuracy, reliability, and compatibility in an increasingly data-driven world.

Keywords:-*Data standardization, data preprocessing, data analysis, data quality, data integration, data-driven decision-making, Python.*

INTRODUCTION

In the era of big data, where information drives decision-making across diverse domains, the quality and consistency of data are paramount. Data standardization, a fundamental process in data management and analysis, plays a pivotal role in ensuring that data is harmonized, comparable, and fit for analytical purposes.

This introductory section provides an overview of data standardization, its significance, and the challenges it addresses. We will delve into the importance of data standardization for organizations, researchers, and data professionals, examining how it contributes to data quality, integration, and meaningful insights. Furthermore, we will explore the common techniques and best practices involved in standardizing data, emphasizing its crucial role in enabling data-driven decision-making and fostering a deeper understanding of this fundamental aspect of data management and analytics.

DATA STANDARDIZATION

Data standardization, also known as data scaling or data normalization, is a critical data preprocessing step in data analysis and machine learning. It involves transforming data into a common format or scale, making it more amenable for analysis, comparison, and modeling. The primary goal of data standardization is to ensure that all variables or features in a dataset have the same scale, typically with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This process allows for fair comparisons between different variables and ensures that no single feature dominates the analysis due to its scale.

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Here's a more detailed explanation of data standardization and its importance:

1. Why Data Standardization Is Important:

-Comparability: Standardized data allows for fair and meaningful comparisons between variables. Without standardization, variables with larger scales or variances might have a disproportionate impact on the analysis.

- Model Stability: Many machine learning algorithms are sensitive to the scale of the input features. Standardizing the data helps improve the stability and convergence of these algorithms.

- Interpretability: Standardized data makes it easier to interpret the coefficients or feature importance in models. The coefficients represent the effect of a one-standard-deviation change in the predictor variable on the response variable.

- Visualization: Standardized data is often more suitable for visualization purposes, ensuring that the patterns in the data are not distorted by differences in scale.

Techniques for Data Standardization:

- Z-Score Standardization: This is the most common method and involves subtracting the mean of the variable from each data point and dividing by the standard deviation. The formula for z-score standardization is:

z = (x - μ) / σ

Where `x` is the data point, `μ` is the mean of the variable, and `σ` is the standard deviation of the variable.

- Min-Max Scaling: This method scales the data to a specific range, typically [0, 1] or [-1, 1]. The formula for min-max scaling is:

x_scaled = (x - min) / (max - min)

Where `x` is the data point, `min` is the minimum value of the variable, and `max` is the maximum value of the variable.

- Robust Scaling: This method scales data based on the median and interquartile range (IQR) to mitigate the influence of outliers.

Steps for Data Standardization:

- Identify Variables: Determine which variables in your dataset need standardization. Typically, continuous numeric variables are the candidates.

- Calculate Mean and Standard Deviation: Compute the mean and standard deviation for each variable you intend to standardize.

- Apply the Standardization Formula: Use the chosen standardization method (e.g., z-score, min-max scaling) to transform the data.

CONSIDERATIONS:

- Outliers: Standardization can be sensitive to outliers. Robust scaling or outlier handling techniques may be necessary if outliers are present in the data.

- Domain Knowledge: Standardization should be done with an understanding of the domain and the impact of scaling on the interpretation of results.

- **Scaling for Different Features:** Standardize each feature separately. Do not combine features when standardizing, as this can lead to unintended consequences.

In conclusion, data standardization is a crucial step in data preprocessing that ensures data is consistent, comparable, and suitable for analysis and modeling. It enhances the reliability and interpretability of results and is a fundamental practice in data science and machine learning workflows.

Data Standardization Implementation

Python libraries like NumPy and Matplotlib to visualize the effects of standardization on data. We'll generate random data, standardize it using the z-score method, and then plot the original and standardized data to demonstrate the

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transformation. Below is the implementation with graphs:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Generate random data (two features)
np.random.seed(0)
data = np.random.rand(100, 2) * 50  # Creating a dataset with two features

# Calculate mean and standard deviation for each feature
mean = np.mean(data, axis=0)
std_dev = np.std(data, axis=0)

# Standardize the data (z-score standardization)
standardized_data = (data - mean) / std_dev

# Plot the original and standardized data
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
```

```
# Plot the original data (left subplot)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.scatter(data[:, 0], data[:, 1], c='b', marker='o', label='Original Data')
plt.title('Original Data')
plt.xlabel('Feature 1')
plt.ylabel('Feature 2')
plt.grid(True)

# Plot the standardized data (right subplot)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.scatter(standardized_data[:, 0], standardized_data[:, 1], c='r', marker='x', label='Standardized Data')
plt.title('Standardized Data (Z-Scores)')
plt.xlabel('Feature 1 (Standardized)')
plt.ylabel('Feature 2 (Standardized)')
plt.grid(True)
```

```
# Add legend
plt.legend()

# Show the plots
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

In this code:

- ✓ We generate random data with two features using NumPy. You can replace this with your own dataset.
- ✓ We calculate the mean and standard deviation for each feature using NumPy's mean and std functions.
- ✓ We perform z-score standardization on the data.
- ✓ We use Matplotlib to create two subplots side by side. The left subplot displays the original data, and the right subplot displays the standardized data.

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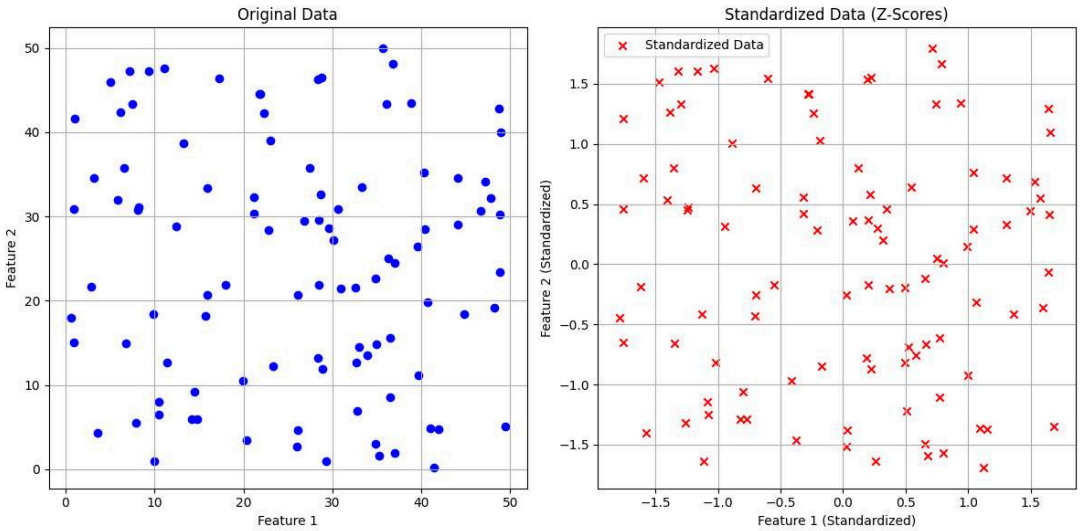
- ✓ We plot the original data as blue circles and the standardized data as red crosses for easy visualization.
- ✓ We add titles, labels, and a legend to the plots.
- ✓ Finally, we display the plots.
- ✓ When you run this code, you'll see two subplots: one displaying the original data and the other displaying the standardized data. The standardized data will have a mean of approximately 0 and a standard deviation of approximately 1 for both features, demonstrating the effects of data standardization.



CONCLUSION

Data standardization is a vital preprocessing step in data analysis and machine learning. By transforming data to have a common scale, typically with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1, it ensures fair comparisons, enhances model stability, and improves interpretability.

This process is essential for achieving accurate and reliable results in various analytical tasks. Whether working with real-world datasets or implementing machine learning algorithms, understanding and applying data standardization techniques is fundamental. It empowers data professionals to unlock the true potential of their data, facilitating meaningful insights and informed decision-making in a wide range of domains.

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